

# Governor's Proclamation.

We publish to-day the Proclamation of Governor Tod for more soldiers. Let it be read by every one with the earnest resolve to do what duty and patriotism demands in the premises. Mr. men are wanted to save our country. Without them we will have no country. With our Union divided and the Government overthrown, there will be nothing left for which a patriot can desire to live. Let the call be responded to at once; it is not a draft will be resorted to from absolute necessity. After the lives and treasure already expended, what is left is of no value, without pushing on to complete success. There is no need to stop and await the conduct of the war. It is a case of life and death with us all. Admit that there has been bad management. The wonder is that there has not been more. No army in the world of such magnitude was ever called into the field without more mismanagement than is even pretended in our case. And, no doubt, much of the complaint arises from want of information. Let us give a generous confidence and support to those entrusted with the Government. Their cares and perplexities are such as never fell to the lot of any former Administration. They, doubtless, feel the full burden of their responsibility. Let us not add to their embarrassment by unreasonable fault-finding. We all have different views of the policy which ought to be pursued. All these views cannot be carried out. Our rulers are doing, no doubt, the best they can. Nobody, happily, doubts the sterling honesty of the President. He is responsible for the acts of his subordinates. Let us trust to him with a generous confidence, to use the materials he has to work with, to the best advantage. And, especially, let every loyal citizen rally to the standard, in any and every way in which he can aid in upholding it. Let those whose age and health will enable them to do so, volunteer at once. And let those who cannot volunteer, by words and purse encourage the movement. Rally, patriots! to the common standard of our common country.

## The Latest News.

In our last we promised to issue an extra, in case Richmond should be taken within the next few days, as was then promised by all the dispatches. But we were not called upon to issue the extra—Richmond is not taken, and the end is not yet.

The most terrible contest to be found in the history of warfare, has taken place, however, before Richmond. It commenced on Wednesday, the 25th of June, and lasted until Tuesday, the 1st of July. Some account of the last day's fight will be found in our paper. The accounts are too long and too marvellous to give this week. The sufferings—the endurance—the heroism of our soldiers, is without a parallel in the history of warfare. Nothing but the unexampled bravery of the men saved the whole army from utter annihilation. For some unaccountable reason the greater part of the army was placed in the intricacies of the Swamp of the Chickahominy. They were attacked with terrible impetuosity by the rebels, who had been largely reinforced, and for three or four days sustained the shock of the whole rebel army, fighting as men never fought, and retreating to the banks of the James river, where, if they could make their way, they could be protected by the gunboats. Fortunately the rebels did not discover the design of Gen. McClellan to retreat to the James river, but supposed he was attempting to retire in the opposite direction. This saved the army.

After reaching the James river, on the first inst., our army made a successful stand, aided by the gunboats, and repulsed the rebels. We will give a connected history of the dreadful contest as soon as the conflicting accounts are so reconciled as to make it possible to arrive at anything like a correct statement. Reinforcements are pouring in to McClellan, and there is no danger of another attack upon him. When he will be prepared to strike at Richmond, we shall not venture again to predict.

The slaughter was fearful on both sides. The estimate of the loss on one side ranges from fifteen to thirty thousand, and on the side of the rebels to still higher figures. But these are only estimates. The truth is not known, or, if known, withheld for the present. McClellan says that he destroyed all the stores and ammunition which he could not carry with him in the dreadful retreat. While the rebels, on the other hand, claim that they captured enough to supply their whole army for three months. Time will, probably, settle the difference.

It is with profound regret that we see the partisans of different men attempting to shoulder the responsibility of the great disaster upon supposed rival chiefs. That thousands of noble lives have been sacrificed to the blunders or jealousies of high officials, seems settled. The friends of McClellan are fierce in their denunciations of Secretary Stanton, who they say is the enemy of McClellan and would rather see him defeated than that he should have the glory of success. The friends of Stanton, on the other hand, say that McClellan's incompetency caused the disaster, and that these charges are made against the Secretary of War to cover the disgrace of the catastrophe. One party clamors for the removal of the Secretary, and the other for that of the commander. In this controversy we can take no

part, as we have no sufficient evidence on which to pronounce an intelligent decision. We have known Stanton personally ever since boyhood, and have had the most implicit confidence in his ability, his firmness, and his patriotism. This all our readers know, as we gave him the fullest and heartiest possible endorsement when he went into Buchanan's Administration, as we did when called into that of Mr. Lincoln. But if he is either incompetent or unfaithful, we say, let him be sacrificed. So we say in regard to Gen. McClellan. Both are in the hands of the President. He can dismiss either or both at his will. Until he does so, we must believe that he still has confidence in them, and as he is responsible for the acts of both, this forming of factions for and against his subordinates is, in our opinion, all wrong. Let us all rise above the partisanship of men until our country is saved, and then settle the comparative merits or demerits of the different leaders.

## Richmond Accounts of the Battle on Monday and Tuesday.

The Richmond Examiner of July 2, gives the following relating to the battle of Monday. It says: "On Sunday morning Generals Hill and Longstreet, with their Divisions, crossed the Chickahominy, and late Monday afternoon attacked the enemy, about five miles north of Darlington, on the New Market Road. The conflict was terrible, and by half past eight P. M. the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half. At half past nine, being heavily reinforced, the enemy made another stand. The loss here on the rebel side was terrible—the situation being hopeless against such overwhelming forces. "General Hill slowly retired at this moment. Seeing their adversary retire, Family Flourish cheers arose from the whole Yankee line. The fight ended for the night. "The Examiner says it thinks the division which went into the fight of Friday, 14,000 strong, could only number 6,000 men for duty on Tuesday, and the loss of the day exceeds that of any battle or series of battles yet fought. "About 3 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday," the Examiner says, "Jackson's and Huger's Divisions attacked McClellan's left flank on the west side of the Chickahominy, seventeen miles from Richmond. Later in the day Magruder fell upon his right flank. Fighting was going on until Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats on James River was heard on Tuesday morning. "A number of national transports are in the river with reinforcements from Burnside, but they have not yet landed. "The above extracts are from the Examiner, relative to the Tuesday's battle, in which Gen. McClellan's dispatch of yesterday said the enemy were badly beaten. Advice received at the War Department show that there was no fighting on the Peninsula up to half past five P. M. "Accounts from Warrenton state that there is no enemy there. The two hundred rebel cavalry seen on Wednesday have disappeared. Some of the women there and other articles from the windows at Fort Monroe. "The soldiers at Manassas and Catlett's are celebrating the victory. "Accounts from Frederickburg represent the greatest possible distress amongst the inhabitants, the Thirtieth Virginia (Rebel) Regiment, raised in that town, having been cut to pieces. "Just Complaints. "The Parkersburg Gazette, in an article under the title of 'Abraham Lincoln,' thus speaks of him: "We unhesitatingly say that if Abraham Lincoln continues his administration as he has done thus far, he can have the vote of West Virginia with scarcely a murmur. He has manifested the spirit of Jackson under far more trying circumstances, with all the patriotism and wisdom of Washington. "What a distinction between the generous sensible sentiment of the Parkersburg Gazette and a parcel of semi-seech newspapers in Southern Ohio! Here none of them see anything of which they have ought to say but complaints and bickerings. Here we have the 'Lincoln times,' 'Abolition,' 'Black Republican war,' and 'Lincoln war!' What a contrast between loyal Virginians and loyal (C) Ohioans!

## Attack on our Forces Near Corinth by Robert Cavalry.

CORINTH, July 2.—Eight or ten regiments of cavalry, under Gen. Chalmer, attacked Col. Sheridan's advance guard about two miles south of Booneville, about eight o'clock yesterday morning. Our companies made a most brilliant dash on the enemy's rear. At the same time Major Conn, of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, made a dash in front and on the enemy's left, alarming the enemy so much that Col. Sheridan was enabled to hold them in check. About half past three the enemy commenced retreating, but Sheridan advanced the Second Iowa and Second Michigan cavalry, was unable to pursue. No report of losses. "The enemy make demonstrations daily on different parts of our lines. "Bellmont Engagement at Booneville, Mississippi. "Corinth, Miss, July 6. "To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Official reports are just received of a brilliant cavalry affair, near Booneville, Miss, on the 1st. Col. Sheridan, of the 2d Michigan cavalry, with two regiments, 728 men, were attacked by parts of eight regiments of rebels, numbering 4,700, which he defeated and drove back after seven hours fighting. We lost 41, killed wounded and missing. The rebel loss must have been great; they left 65 dead on the field. [Signed] HALLUCK. "Capture of a Rebel Gunboat on James River. "Er. MONROE, July 5.—The Rebel gunboat Tensaw was captured in James River on the 4th. Very important papers were found on her. "The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the evil influence in what they have done, and restraining them from further injury to the public. If any class of our people, more than another, needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should, as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation. (Cabinet, Schenck)

# Communicated.

For the Pomerooy Weekly Telegraph.

POMEROY, July 10, 1862.  
Mr. T. A. Plants.—The Pomerooy Soldiers' Relief Association wish to acknowledge through your excellent paper, the reception of one hundred and forty dollars (\$140) in goods from the citizens of Hartford City, Virginia.

Well done for Hartford! Nobly, has she responded to the call for help from the sick and wounded Patriots of our land, who are suffering and dying, and we may once again have, a free, united, and happy country. Here is proof, substantial, that loyal hearts and true, but on Virginia soil as well as in Ohio.

We are indebted to the patriotic and gentlemanly efforts of Mr. G. W. Moredock and Mr. James Kelly, for the solicitation and collection of the above liberal sum. Our best wishes go with these gentlemen, as well as Mr. Geo. L. Joy, to whose warm-hearted patriotism, we are indebted for the solicitation and collection of the seventy-five (\$75) dollars already received from Minersville. These three gentlemen (and their respective towns) have the warmest thanks of the ladies of our Society, as well as the blessings of hundreds of poor soldiers, whose sufferings their generous contributions will relieve.

Where is Mason City in this noble work? We shall expect to hear a good report from her Union-loving citizens, some of these days, when they get ready to speak for themselves.

## UNION LOVER.

For the Pomerooy Weekly Telegraph.

Letter From the Camp.

CAMP IN THE WILDERNESS, July 1, 1862.

Editor Telegraph.—Though in my correspondence with home friends, I freely give the results of my observations and reflections, yet I have always been averse to parading them in the public prints. But the conduct of the Government or Government officials has been so unfeeling and outrageous, in some matters, that have come under my immediate notice, that I feel impelled by a sense of duty to expose it.

The army of Gen. Mitchell, after passing Shelbyville, Tenn., found no friends among the white people. No information could be obtained from them of the whereabouts or the strength of the enemy, but slaves came to our camp, and at the risk of their lives gave us valuable information, by which the lives of many of our soldiers were saved. I will give one case which is nearly the history of a hundred others within my knowledge.

An intelligent slave of French, Indian and African extraction, came to our camp at 11 o'clock at night, and informed the Commander that a band of 23 Confederate soldiers and citizens was on the road to cut off our couriers, and to kill and rob small parties going to and returning from hospitals, &c. He had obtained this information by overhearing the Captain of the gang tell his master. The slave was detained as a guide, and on this account did not get back to his master until 9 o'clock next morning. We found the information correct, but the master having missed his slave and horse suspected that information had been given us, and informed the gang who decamped two hours before our party, who were sent to capture them; had arrived.

The master had the slave arrested, and he was taken by two ruffians to a stable where they threatened to pay him for his nights job. The boy got loose and ran for our camp. We gave him protection, and employed him to cook for us, and as slaves are uniformly found that are retaken, after giving such information, I concluded to take him out of the way of harm. Having an order to go on business, I came to Nashville. Here I found the rules so strict that I could not take him through without difficulty. I at length, however, succeeded in getting him to Louisville, where I got on board the mail boat, but the hell-hounds scented the African, and although I was a Kentuckian, and promised not to take him out of the State, he was taken from me and is now in jail, and his old rebel master will be notified that on his proof of property, he can have him at the expense of the writer of this, if said writer can be found.

The writer of the above is an officer of volunteers, formerly a resident among us, although now a resident of Kentucky, known to many of our readers, and whose word no one would dare to question. It is such scenes as these, which are making Abolitionists of men who were the farthest from it when the war commenced. If God wete to permit us to put down the rebellion on such conditions, it would be teaching rebellion to his own moral Government, by the working of His own Providence. This He will not do. He may permit us to waste our substance in the vain attempt, until we have been stripped of all we ever extorted from the unpaid labor of the slaves—until we become poor as the slaves themselves, as a righteous retribution. But the hope of success, with the view of still holding on to the accursed system, and being free and prosperous ourselves, is the baseless hope of the atheist, a dream that will never be realized. If we cannot be made to bless the earth by our virtues, He can make us do it as a warning to coming generations, by teaching them through our history the terrible results to a nation, of denying His Providence and setting at defiance the laws of justice and reason.

# MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. R. Callaghan, Mr. WILLIAM B. CALDWELL and Miss RICHARD C. BARRETT, both of Letartsville, Meigs Co., Ohio.

# DIED.

At the residence of her father, in Carrollton, Ky., June 23d, 1862, CHARLES A. STIVERS, aged 18 years, daughter of Capt. Geo. Stivers, U. S. A.

In this place, June 28th, of Consumption, Mrs. SARAH A. GUTHRIE, aged 36 years, wife of Dr. S. Guthrie, elder in the Presbyterian church.

She was for years a member of the Presbyterian church, and doubtless a true servant of God; her daily life bearing of this good witness. Now, after a long and very trying sickness, she has entered into rest. For weeks before death she completely unruffled peace in Christ possessed her soul, and when she departed hence, it was evidently to be "forever with the Lord." "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." R.

At the residence of Capt. R. Stephenson, in Pomerooy, on the 8th inst., of Typhoid Fever, John Paul Rugg, in the 19th year of his age. The deceased was well-known in this community, although young. When the banner of treason was unfurled against the Government, he volunteered in the service of his country. He was a true and faithful soldier until attacked by the disease of which he died. He returned from Camp Gauley on a sick furlough, about two weeks since, but the destroyer of so many thousands of our boys, had marked him for its prey. Thus another life has been sacrificed to the demon of rebellion, and another voice calls from his fresh made grave, to those still left, to strike an avenging blow upon the authors of the ruling and mourning which the land is filled.

## POMEROY RETAIL MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Grant & Co., Millers, and C. E. Padon, Grocer.

Wheat (White).....	90c @ bush
Wheat (Red).....	88c @ bush
Family Flour.....	\$5.00 @ bbl
Extra.....	4.75 @ bbl
Superfine.....	4.25 @
Corn.....	50c @ bush
Oats.....	30c @ bush
Beans.....	\$1.00 @ 140 @
Dried Apples.....	\$1.75 @ bush
Dried Peaches.....	\$2.50 @ bush
Butter.....	40c @ lb
Cheese.....	8c @ lb
Eggs.....	10c @ doz
Molasses.....	60c @ gal
Syrup.....	40c @ gal
Sugar (N. O.).....	11c @ 112 @
Coffee (Rio).....	24c @ 55c @
Tea (Green).....	\$1.25 @
Rice.....	10c @ lb
Salt.....	6c @ 50 @
Soap.....	12c @ 10 @
Candles.....	12c @ 10 @
Fish (Cod).....	6c @ lb
Fish (Mackerel).....	5c @ lb
Fish (Pike).....	6c @ lb
Pickled Pork.....	8c @ lb
Shoulders.....	6c @ lb
Sides (cured).....	7c @ lb
Beef (Smoked).....	12c @ lb
Hams (Sugar cured).....	10c @ lb
Hams (common).....	8c @ lb
Crackers.....	10c @ 10 @
Salt.....	6c @ 50 @

W. H. H. COHEN. THOS. BRUNKER.

## Cohen & Brunker,

HAVING purchased the Grocery establishment of S. Silverman, corner of Front and Main Streets.

Opposite the "Remington House," take this method of introducing themselves to the citizens of Meigs County, and assuring them that we will endeavor to supply them with the best goods at the lowest prices. We are interested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

We will keep on hand, a full and complete assortment of

## GROCERIES.

of the very best quality, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash in hand.

PRODUCE taken in exchange for Groceries, at its highest market value.

## Cash Paid for Rags.

Pomerooy, Ohio, June 4, 1862.—22¢

## HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for

RAGS, FEATHERS, OLD ROPS, GINSENG, TEA LEAD, COPPER, HIDES, POLTS and PRODUCE, at COHEN & BRUNKER'S.

boxes Palm Soap, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

boxes Tea and Dotted Quilts, for sale cheap by COHEN & BRUNKER.

10 bbls. No. 2 and 3 Mackerel, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

10 bbls. White Fish, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

50 boxes Nails, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

boxes Sugar, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

10 bbls. Sugar, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

200 boxes Matches, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

\$500 worth of Queensware, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

50 boxes Candy, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

100,000 Cigars, general assortment, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

25 Sacks of Coffee, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

25 boxes Tobacco, different qualities, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

AMONG the articles to be found constantly on hand at COHEN & BRUNKER'S Grocery, are 20 bbls. Molasses, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

25 kegs good English Soda, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

50 boxes German Soap, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

## Wanted.

Southern Confederacy Scrip & Bonds

AND

## ALL OTHER KINDS OF RAGS.

FOR which the highest cash market price will be paid.

Also, cash paid for Furs, Polts and Skins. Just received, a large lot of wrapping paper, for sale at low rates.

Also received, 300 kegs Nails all sizes, for sale cheap, by COHEN & BRUNKER.

## NOTICE.

THOMAS T. HOPKINS, Edward McCade and others, owning lands in the vicinity of the ditch hereinafter described, having filed their petition asking the Commissioners of Meigs County to locate and establish a ditch in Letartsville, described as follows, viz: Beginning at a white oak stump in a certain pond near the line separating the lands of Thomas Hopkins from the lands of Edward McCade; thence in an easterly direction through the lands of Hamilton Parr, pursuing the course of a former ditch through said lands, and terminate in a branch of John's Run. A correct copy of said petition was placed in the hands of Martin Heckard, a competent surveyor and engineer, who proceeded to make a survey and level of the route proposed, and filed his report as required by law. Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Meigs County will meet at the Auditor's office, on the 8th inst., of August next, to hear and determine said petition according to the act entitled, "An act to provide for locating, establishing and constructing ditches, drains and levees," passed March 27, 1861. JOHN R. BILLY, County Auditor.

# SCHREIBER & DUTTENHOFFER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.,

Four Doors below Court, on Front Street, Pomerooy, O.

The proprietors are receiving and opening a large and well-selected stock of all articles in their line of business. Among which may be found:

75 boxes German Soap;  
20 Candles;  
100 bbls. No. 2 and 3 Mackerel;  
20 bbls. Sugar;  
20 bbls. Molasses;  
20 Bbls. Coffee;  
20 boxes Starch;  
25 @ Tobacco;  
25 kegs good English Soda;  
300 boxes Matches;  
100 kegs Nails;  
100 boxes Window Glass;  
\$400 worth of Queensware;  
A full assortment of Hardware, &c.  
Country dealers will find it to their interest to give us a call.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

April 10, '62.—14-1¢

## W. W. HANLY, SUCCESSOR TO

LINE, HANLY & KROELL, WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND

Commission Merchants,

25 Main St., next door to the Madison House, CINCINNATI.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Oct. 8, 1860.—30-3¢

## DENTISTRY.

DR. D. C. WEAVER, Dentist.

Office Court Street, one door below McQuigg & Smith's Leather Store. Work warranted.

5-21-¢

## AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and

convinced that you need a

change? Are you suffering

from indigestion, or

constipation? Then

take Ayer's Cathartic

Pills. They will cure you

of all these troubles, and

restore you to health and

strength. They will cure

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